CLAIMS

1. A system of getting, for a bicycle and other pedal-driven vehicles, mechanical

energy   output exceeding muscular energy input, due to the gravitational Lever,

Comprising:

The first rotatable unbalanced element, as a receiver of power from two different sources

of energy, such as a foot's muscular energy and gravitational energy which converts that

energy into mechanical energy for transmission of the driving power, via a second one-

way rotatable element and a third opposing rotatable element to a driving sprocket of a

vehicle, which is fixed to a third element and freely rotates with it, on a crank's axle, for

transmission of the driving power, via the chain to a freewheel and then to a drive wheel

of the vehicle, where it is in the course of normal forward motion from the pedals. The

first rotatable element being connected to a fourth rotatable element by means of a

rotatable axle, rotates clockwise together with the fourth element around the fourth

element axle and at the same time rotates counter-clockwise around it's own geometric

axle of rotation. Together with a real axle, which is connecting both rotating elements to

each other, while the second rotatable element, being connected to the first rotatable

element by means of overrunning clutch and to the third rotatable element by means of

toothing, rotates clockwise around the third and fourth element's geometric axle of

rotation, as well as a first element, and at the same time the second element rotates

counter-clockwise around it's own axle of rotation and due to that, makes the third

element, as well as driving sprocket of a vehicle, rotate faster than usual, than when the

driving sprocket rotates together with a crank's axle under the same equal condition, and this proves that output energy, in such a system, exceeds the input energy.

2. The system of claim 1, wherein the first rotatable element is a special pedal, as a receiver of power, from its unbalanced mass and from foot turning, which is supported also by a foot strap, and can be changed to a regular pedal to involve more muscles for training by means of riding or stationary bicycles.

3. The system of claim 1, wherein the third element is a disk with a chain periphery instead of a gear periphery, while the second element is a sprocket, combined with an overrunning clutch for one-way kinematic interaction with a chain periphery.

4. The system of claim 1, wherein the fourth element is a crank, as a support for a special pedal.

5. A method of getting, for a bicycle and other pedal-driven vehicles mechanical energy output exceeding muscular energy input, due to the gravitational Lever, comprising the steps of:

placing the first unbalanced element on a fourth rotatable element,

placing the second rotatable element on a first element,

connecting the first element and the second element to one another by means of an overrunning clutch,

placing the third element on a crank's axle for a free rotation on it,

attaching the fourth element to a crank's axle for rotation together with it,

rotating the first element powered by two different sources of energy, such as a foot muscular energy and gravitational energy and converts that energy into mechanical energy for transmission of the driving power, via a second one-way rotatable element to a

third opposing rotatable element, which is together with a driving sprocket freely rotates on a crank's axle,

the fourth rotatable element, being connected to a crank's axle rotates clockwise together with a first element, the first and second elements at the same time rotate counter-clockwise around their own geometric axle together with a real axle, which is connected the first and the fourth elements to each other,

the second rotatable element, being connected to the first and to the third elements at the same time, makes the third element, as well as a driving sprocket of a vehicle, rotates faster than usual, then when a driving sprocket rotates together with a crank's axle under the same equal power conditions, and this proves that output energy in such a case, exceeds the input energy.